

Alta Velocidad Ferroviaria en California (USA): Cuarta Parte (IV) Fresno-Sacramento (Roseville)

High Speed Railway in California (USA): Fourth Part (IV) Fresno-Sacramento (Roseville)

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RESUMEN El presente artículo es la cuarta parte de la serie "Alta Velocidad Ferroviaria en California (CHSR)". Recoge la Alternativa "Stockton Arch", que el Proyecto FARWEST presenta a la prevista por la Autoridad (CHSRA), para la Línea HSR Fresno-Sacramento, en programación y en trazado. Éste discurre, desde la gran Terminal de Fresno (implantada en las afueras al suroeste de la ciudad) por el segmento sur del "mar interior" (que en el Terciario Superior ocupaba el actual Valle Central), hasta Stockton, y por el segmento norte, hasta Sacramento. El PAET de Ripperdan (~ pK 40) queda conectado por carretera con el PAET de Oroloma de la Línea HSR Fresno-San Francisco (Golden Gate Alternative). La última parte del trazado de la Línea HSR Fresno-Sacramento (Stockton Arch Alternative), coincide en alineación y rasante con la Línea HSR San Francisco-Sacramento (Crossing Bay Alternative) a la altura de Roseville, donde se emplaza la gran terminal norte de la red de California, desde la que se unirá ésta con la de Nevada, por Reno..

ABSTRACT This article forras the fourth part of the series entitled "High Speed Railway in California (CHSR)". It addresses the "Stockton Arch" alternative, which the FARWEST Project presents in scheduling and in alignment as to that provided for by the Authority (CHSRA) for the Fresno-Sacramento HSR Line. The latter runs from the grand Fresno Terminal (located in the outskirts to the southwest of the city) through the south segment of the "inland sea" (which occupied the current Central Valley in the Upper Tertiary) to Stockton and through the north segment to Sacramento. The Ripperdan TSAP (post of passing and stabling trains), ~ kilometer point 40, connects with the Oroloma TSAP of the Fresno-San Francisco HSR Line (Golden Gate Alternative) by road. The last part of the Fresno-Sacramento HSR Line alignment (Stockton Arch Alternative), coincides in alignment and grade with the San Francisco-Sacramento HSR Line (Crossing Bay Alternative) at Roseville, where the great north terminal of the California network is located, from which the latter will be linked with Nevada's network through Reno.

1. INTRODUCCIÓN

La línea de alta velocidad Fresno-Sacramento de la CHSRS en el Proyecto FARWEST se presenta como "Stockton Arch Alternative" a la prevista por la CHSRA (Authority) cuya primera parte (tramo Fresno-Merced) parece decidida la Authority a que sirva de punto de partida de la red, haciéndolo así, junto con el tramo Fresno-Bakersfield, de forma que se constituya el Central Valley como columna vertebral de la misma. Del Central Valley, a la altura de Chowchilla partirá la conexión con el área de la Bahía, produciéndose entonces, cuando esta conexión esté terminada, la entrada en operación, según la previsión de la Authority, de la red.

El proyecto Farwest, como ya se indicó en la parte I de esta serie de artículos, se plantea para adelantar la operatividad de la fase inicial de la red, haciéndola comercialmente viable, mediante el aplazamiento de la construcción del tramo Fresno-Merced, desde la fase inicial programada por la CHSRA, hasta que estén construidas las líneas Fresno-San Francisco y Fresno-Los Ángeles, llevándose a cabo entonces, como se describe a continuación, la construcción de la tercera gran línea de la red, que desde la terminal de Fresno comunique el Central Valley con la capital del Estado, Sacramento. Tiene una longitud de 290 Km (180,2 mile) y un presupuesto de 3.786M\$.

2. TRAYECTO FRESNO-MERCED

Este trayecto programado por la Authority como Section II del Initial Central Valley Project, según puede verse en la Tabla 1, tiene, según el diseño previsto en el Proyecto Farwest, formando parte de la "Stockton Arch Alternative", una longitud de 99 Km (61,5 mile), con un presupuesto de 853 M\$, todo él a cielo abierto, sin especiales dificultades constructivas.

I INTRODUCTION

The CHSRS' Fresno-Sacramento High Speed Une in the FARWEST Project is presented as the "Stockton Arch Alternative" to that planned by the CHSRA (Authority), the first part of which (Fresno-Merced section) the authority seems to have decided will act as the network's starting point, thus, together with the Fresno-Bakersfield section, turning the Central Valley into its backbone. The Bay Area connection will start from the Central Valley at Chowchilla and then, the network will come into service, when this connection has concluded, according to the Authority's provision.

As pointed out in part I of this series of articles, the Farwest Project is proposed in order to bring the network's initial phase into operation sooner, making it commercially viable, by postponing the construction of the Fresno-Merced section, from the initial CHSRA scheduled phase until the Fresno-San Francisco and Fresno-Los Angeles Unes have been built, after which, as described below, the third long Une on the network will be constructed and will connect the Central Valley to the State capital, Sacramento, from the Fresno terminal. It has 180,2 mile (290 km) length and construction budget of 3.786 M\$.

2. FRESNO-MERCED AUGMENT

Scheduled by the Authority as Section II of the Initial Central Valley Project, as can be seen in Table 1, this alignment is 99 Km (61.5 miles) long according to the design provided in the Farwest Project, forming part of the "Stockton Arch Alternative". It is budgeted at 853 M\$, runs completely in the open and hasn't particular construction difficulties.

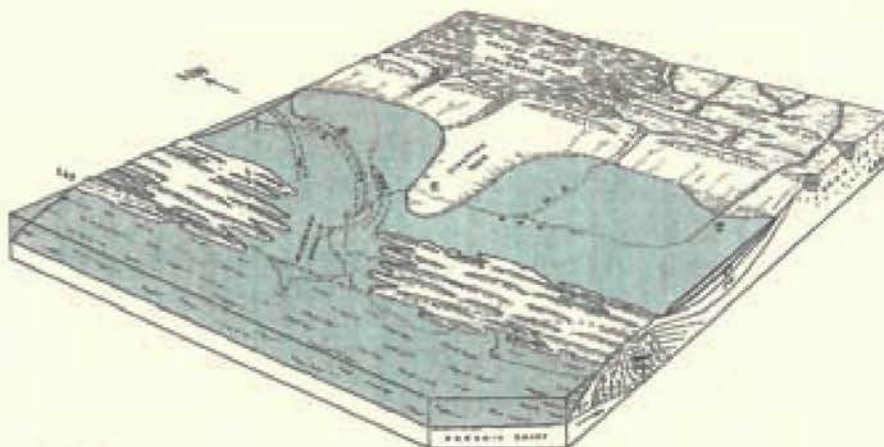
Phase	Project	Section	Length (km)	Earth Moving (included tunnelling) (Mm ²)	Estimated Cost (M\$)	Journey time (h.m)
I	Initial Central Valley	I Fresno-Bakersfield	157	43,82	1.889	0,29
		II Fresno-Merced	99	7,94	853	0,19
	Connection Bay Area	III Fresno-San José	222	39,46	4.938	0,46
	Connection Los Angeles Basin	IV Bakersfield-Los Angeles Airport	166	39,20	6.458	1,00
	Extensión to San Francisco Airport	V San José-San Francisco Airport	52	6,50	2.027	0,13
	Extensión to Anaheim	VI Los Angeles Airport-Anaheim	62	8,65	2.177	0,12
	TOTAL PHASE I: San Francisco Airport-Anaheim		758	145,57	18.342	
II	Extensión to Sacramento Airport	VII Merced-Sacramento Airport	191	31,66	2.933	0,36
	Extensión to San Diego Airport &	VIII Anaheim-San Diego Airport	117	26,48	4.666	0,30
	Inland Empire	VIIIb Branch line to Riverside	55	7,54	1.969	0,14
	TOTAL PHASE II: Ampliation system to Sacramento & San Diego		363	65,68	9.568	
III	Bay Crossing	IX San Francisco Airport -Vallejo	57	3,67	4.291	0,14
	Completion system to Sacramento	X Vallejo-Sacramento Airport	110	56,59	2.619	0,22
	TOTAL PHASE III: Closing system through San Feo. Bay		167	60,26	6.910	
TOTAL	SYSTEM		1.288	271,51	34.820	

TABLA/E 1. Trayecto Fresno-Merced (según Proyecto FARWEST) / Section Fresno-Merced (according to FARWEST Project).

CALIFORNIA HIGH-SPEED RAILWAY SYSTEM CHSRA's PLANS AND FARWEST PROJECT Overview



FIGURA/E 1. "Stockton Arch Alternative" (formando parte del Proyecto Farwest) / "Stockton Arch Alternative" (part of Farwest Project).



Early Tertiary landscape, 45 to 21 million years B.P. The Stockton Arch separated the inland sea into northern and southern segments. The inland sea was connected to the open ocean by the Markley Strait. Three buried gorges are indicated by dashed lines. None of the modern landscape features west of the San Andreas Fault had yet reached Middle California. In the east, the northern Sierras are shown blanketed by the Valley Springs volcanics, which largely obliterated the older drainage. (ET—Early Tertiary sediments; F—Franciscan Accretion; FR—Fresno; J—K—Jurassic-Cretaceous sediments; L—Lower Lake; MEG—Mojave Gorge; MG—Markley Gorge; MR—Merced River; PG—Princeton Gorge; SA—Sacramento; SAF—San Andreas Fault; SJR—San Joaquin River; SR—Sacramento River; ST—Stockton.)

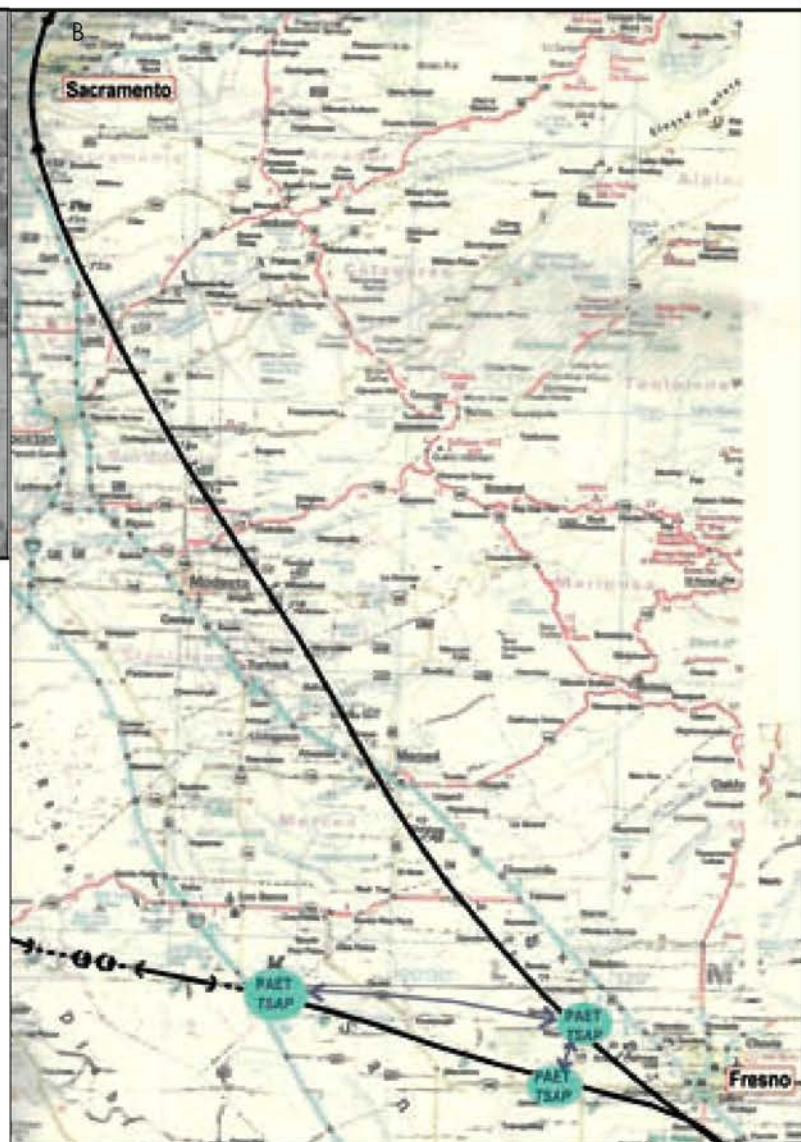
FIGURA/E 2. Stockton Arch Alternative (Fuente: "Geologic History of Middle California" by Arthur D. Howard) / Stockton Arch Alternative (From: "Geologic History of Middle California" by Arthur D. Howard).



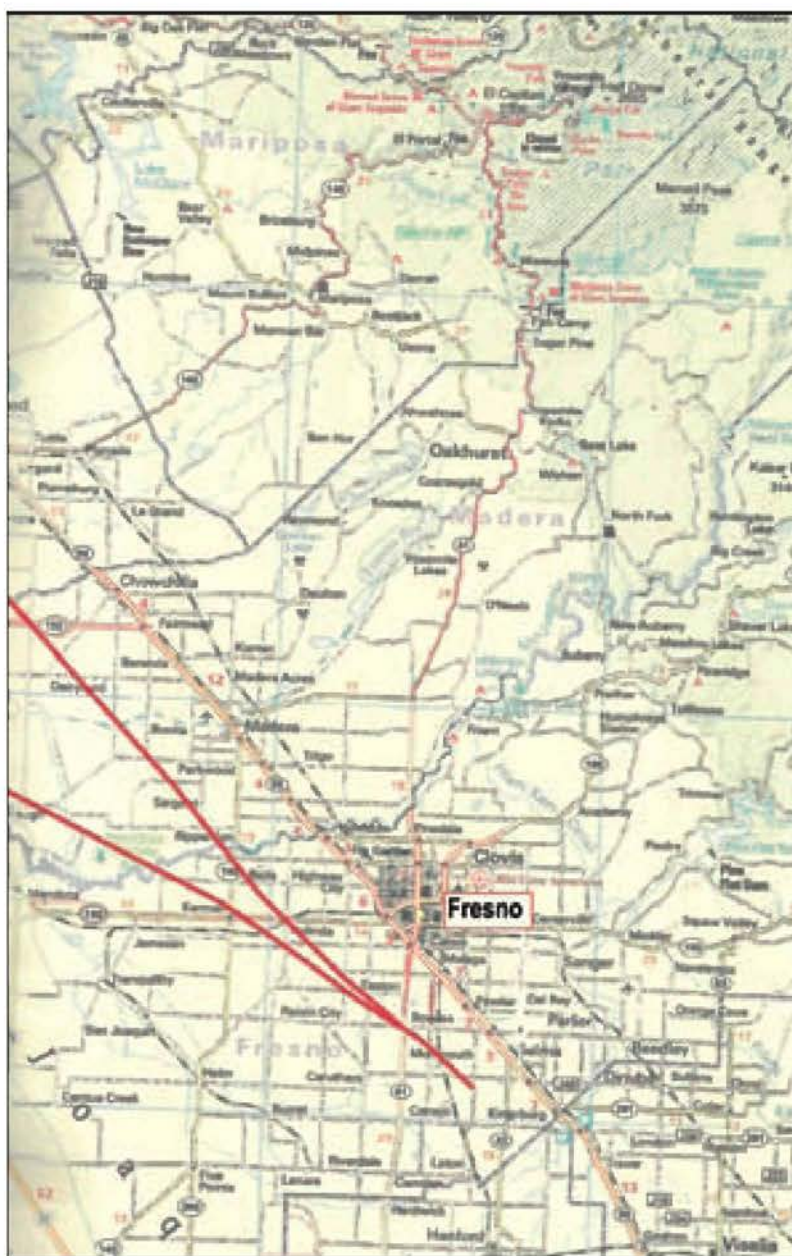
FIGURA/E 4. Línea San Francisco-Sacramento, cruzando la Bahía, prevista en la red de alta velocidad de Estados Unidos / San Francisco-Sacramento Line, crossing the Bay, foreseen in the USHSR.



FIGURA/E 5A. PAET Tipo (Fuente ROP N° 3.388, Junio 1999). Línea Madrid Sevilla / TSAP type (Source ROP N° 3.388, June 1999) Madrid-Sevilla line.



FIGURA/E 5B. PAETs interconectados. Líneas desde Fresno a Sacramento y a San Francisco / Interconnected TSAP. Lines from Fresno to Sacramento and to San Francisco.



FIGURA/E 6. Cruce HSRL Fresno-Sacramento con varias carreteras / HSRL Fresno-Sacramento crossing with several Roads.

Rod Top en la 152. Entre Fresno y el PAET de Ripperdan el trazado cruza igualmente varias carreteras locales y la secundaria 180 de Fresno a Mendota (Figura 6).

3. TRAYECTO MERCED-SACRAMENTO

De Merced a Sacramento se proyectan cuatro PAETs intermedios: Turlock-Ballico (pk=126), Modesto (con edificación y vías de apartadero de más entidad por su función de estación intermedia para trenes lanzadera Fresno-Sacramento) (pk=143), Stockton-Linden (pk=196) y Elk Grove (pk=242). La longitud de este trayecto es de 191 Km (118,7 mile) y su presupuesto de 2.933 M\$.

Este trayecto, con rasante de características análogas al anterior, rampas y pendientes de pequeña a mediana magnitud. Las cotas de las estaciones de Fresno (82 m), Merced (45 m), Modesto (44,5 m) y Sacramento (33,9 m) y la no existencia de

The alignment crosses several local roads and the secondary 180 from Fresno to Mendota (Figure 6) between Fresno and the Ripperdan TSAR

3. MERCED-SACRAMENTO ALIGNMENT

Four intermediate TSAPs are planned from Merced to Sacramento: Turlock-Ballico (p.k. ~126), Modesto (with buildings and siding tracks of greater importance for their working as an intermediate station for Fresno-Sacramento shuttle trains) (p.k.~143), Stockton-Linden (p.k.~196) and Elk Grove (p.k.~242). This section is 118,7 mile (191 Km) length and its construction budget 2.933 M\$.

This alignment has a grade similar in characteristics to the foregoing, small to medium sized ramps and gradients. The altitudes of the Fresno (82 m), Merced (45 m), Modesto (44.5 m) and Sacramento (33.9 m) stations and the non ex-



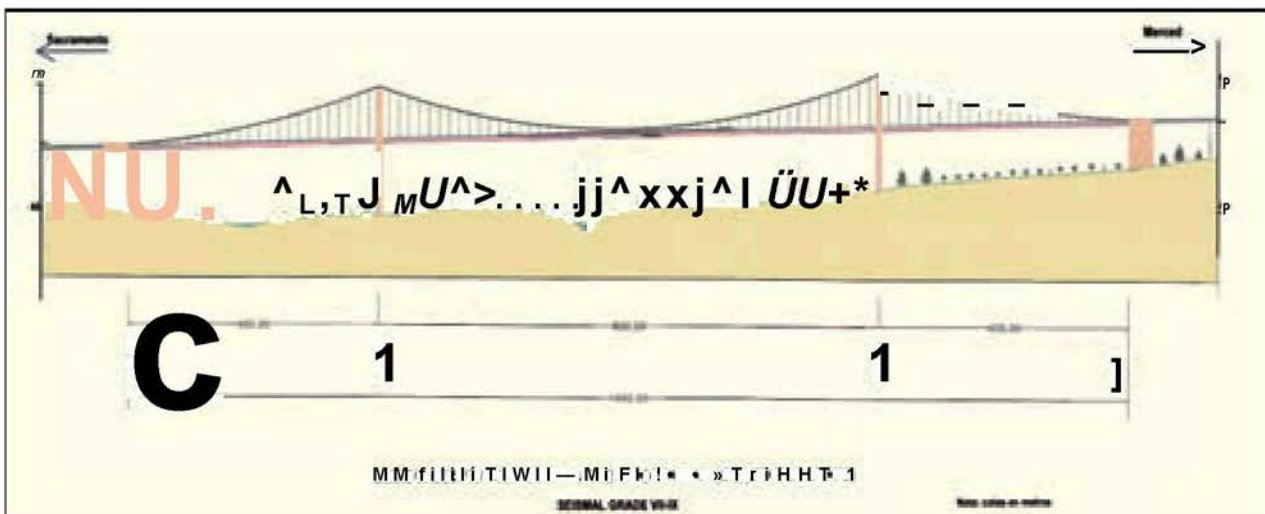
FIGURA/E 7. Afluentes de las cuencas de los Ríos San Joaquín y Sacramento (Fuente: "Geologic History of Middle California" by Arthur D. Howard] / Tributary rivers of the basin of San Joaquín River and Sacramento River (From: "Geologic History of Middle California" by Arthur D. Howard).

relieves importantes, determinan la rasante de toda la línea, con un movimiento de tierras reducido, deficitario en $2,44 \text{ Mm}^3$ en el trayecto hasta Merced y en $22,76 \text{ Mm}^3$ en el trayecto Merced-Sacramento, con desmontes de escasa importancia y solamente al atravesar el arco de Stockton entre Merced y Sacramento, para pasar de la cuenca del San Joaquín River a la del Sacramento River (Figura 7).

A la salida de la estación de Merced, el trazado cruza los Merced River y Tuolumne River, después de salvar Bear Creek y antes de llegar a la estación de Modesto. A continuación pasa sobre los Stanislaus River y Calaveras River, a la altura de Stockton. El Mokelumne River y el Consumnes River, afluente del anterior, los cruza el trazado en las proximidades de Lodi, antes de su desem-

istence of any major reliefs determine the whole line's grade, with reduced earth movement, with a deficit of 2.44 Mm^3 on the alignment to Merced and 22.76 Mm^3 on the Merced-Sacramento alignment, with minor cuttings and only when crossing through the Stockton arch between Merced and Sacramento, to move from the San Joaquín River basin to the Sacramento River's (Figure 7).

At the exit to Merced station, the alignment crosses the Merced River and Tuolumne River, after crossing over Bear Creek and before arriving at Modesto station. It then runs over the Stanislaus River and Calaveras River, at Stockton. The alignment crosses the Mokelumne River and the Consumnes River, a tributary of the former, in the vicinity of Lodi, before



FIGURA/E 8. Puente Colgante sobre el Stanislaus River / Suspensión Bridge over Stanislaus River.

FIGURA/E 9. Túneles Urbanos en la ciudad de Sacramento. Coincidencia en Roseville de las LAV a Fresno ("Stockton Arch") y a San Francisco ("Bay Crossing") / Urban Tunnels in Sacramento city. Coincidence in Sacramento, Roseville, of the HSRL to Fresno ("Stockton Arch") and HSRL to San Francisco ("Bay Crossing").



bocadura en el río Sacramento a través del área del delta. Todos estos ríos los salva el trazado con puentes arco de 200 m de luz, a excepción del puente sobre el Stanislaus River, que lo hace con un puente colgante de 800 m de luz en su vano principal (Figura 8).

A la salida del PAET de Elk Grove (de funcionalidad muy importante para la explotación), la traza de la línea de alta velocidad entra en el único túnel (Figura 9) de esta HSRL, túnel urbano de 24,7 Km, en una gran curva centro derecha que describe el trazado para coincidir en alineación con la LAV desde San Francisco, dirección a Reno (Nevada), en la gran terminal de Sacramento-Roseville, pk 290 de la LAV Fresno-Sacramento (Roseville) y en el 455 de la LAV Fresno-San Francisco-Sacramento (Roseville).

La Tabla 2 resume las principales características (entre las cuales se han resaltado las anteriormente dichas) de la Línea Fresno-Sacramento y las de sus trayectos Fresno-Merced y Merced-Sacramento en la "Alternativa Stockton Arch" del Proyecto FARWEST

running into the river Sacramento through the delta area. The alignment passes over these rivers on a 200 m span arch bridge, except for the bridge over the Stanislaus River which is a suspension bridge with an 800m span at its main span (Figure 8).

At the exit of the Elk Grove TSAP (which its functionality is very important for the train operation), the high speed line enters the only tunnel (Figure 9) of this HSRL, a 24.7 km long urban tunnel on a large centre right bend the alignment describes to coincide in alignment with the HSL from San Francisco, in the Reno (Nevada) direction, in the large Sacramento-Roseville terminal, p.k. 290 of the Fresno-Sacramento (Roseville) HSL and 455 of the Fresno-San Francisco-Sacramento (Roseville) HSL.

Table 2 summarizes the main characteristics (amongst which the aforementioned have been underlined) of the Fresno-Sacramento Line and those of its Fresno-Merced and Merced-Sacramento alignments in the "Stockton Arch Alternative" of the FARWEST Project.

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		PHASE I CALIFORNIA HIGH-SPEED TRAIN PROGRAM (CHSTP)		OTHER PHASES CALIFORNIA HIGH-SPEED TRAIN PR (CHSRP)		"Stockton Arch" HSRL	CALIFORNIA HIGH-SPEED RAIL SYSTEM
Units	Sections	Section II	Phase I Extension	Section VI	Fresno	Sacramento	TOTAL SYSTEM
	Rails Charac.	Fresno-Merced	Merced-Sacramento				CHSR2
Mile	Total Length Section	81.8 (7.89%)	118.7 (14.82%)		188.2 (22.82%)		389 (100.00%)
Mile (%)	Length of Cut & Fill areas	85.3 (98.79%)	85.2 (79.33%)		153.8 (85.17%)		423 (98.36%)
Mile (%)	Overall Length of Tunnels	0	15.5 (13.09%)		15.5 (8.82%)		253 (31.96%)
Mile (%)	Overall Length of Viaducts	1.2 (1.22%)	8.8 (8.38%)		11.2 (8.26%)		66 (8.67%)
Internal Station	Location of Int Station	-	MODESTO		MERCED/MODESTO		BERKELEY/MODESTO/ OCEANSIDE/ RIVERSIDE / VALLEJO
Number (E-Trip)	TSAPPB (PAETBAP) / (Line + Station)	3 (1+2)	5 (8+1)		8 (9+1)		59 (22+17)
Mile/h	Average Speed	193	198		200		178
Mio ³	Earth Moving (Overall section)	7.84	21.88		35.66		272.23
Mio ³	from excavation	2.75	2.74		3.49		34.75
Mio ³	from fill	5.19	25.52		38.71		178.68
Mio ³	from tunnels	0	3.40		3.40		34.79
Mio ³	after compaction (except specific)	-2.44	-19.38		-21.82		-85.14
Mio ³	Deficit (-)	-2.44	-22.78		-25.23		-151.88
Mio ³	Excess to dump (+)	0.00	3.40		3.40		85.91
Number	Overall tunnels by section	-	1		1		81
no (Mile)	Long tunnels (≥ 3.7 Mile)	-	1 (15.41)		1		27 (212.48)
no (Mile)	Short tunnels (< 3.7 Mile)	-	-		-		4 / 6
Mile	Length of long tunnels	-	15.4		15.4		8/VALOR
m ³	Construction works (Overall)	24.815	238.325		265.140,00		1,872.115
no-m ³	Viaduct	4	18.000	7	234.000	11.8	252.800,0
no-m ³	Others Bridges	9	6.875	14	4.325	23.8	11.800,8
no-m ³	Arch (200m span) bridges	1	3.000	9	27.000	10.8	38.800,0
no-Mile	Suspension (300 m span) bridges	0	-	1	1	1	12
M\$	Construction budget (A+B+C+D+E+F+G)	883 (2.40%)	2.833 (6.42%)		3.788 (18.87%)		34.820 (100.00%)
M\$	Earth moving (a)	139	690		829		3.881
M\$	Tunnels (b)	0	888		888		15.212
M\$	Construction works (c)	31	578		609		6.746
M\$	A - Infrastructure (a+b+c)	169	1568		2125		25.791
M\$	B - Overstructure	237	349		585		2.784
M\$	C - Equipments	287	427		714		3.424
M\$	D - Environmental Protection	13	49		62		578
M\$	E - Design, O.C. Management	18	89		87		852
M\$/Mile	Unit cost (Included Stations)	13.88	24.71		21.81		43.90
FOM M\$/Mile	Unit efficiency Cost (FOM Ministry Spain Ref.2010)	15.77	15.77		15.77		26.38
Mark	Relief-Type-Notion	F = 2 -Ru	F = 2 -Ru		F = 2 -Ru		- 2 -
M\$/Mile	Supplement FOM by big span Viaduct & long tunnels	(B) - / - (Ta)	(B) 1.48 / 5.58 (Ta)		(B) 8.88/3.68 (Ta)		(B) 4.88/1.57 (Ta)
M\$/Mile	Average Overall FOM Cost unit	15.77	22.82		26.41		42.15
M\$	F - Supplement Construction budget by Stations & Building TSAP	120	80		200		1.487
M\$	G - Supplements Construction budget by equip/Env/Design, OC. Manage for Stations & Building TSAP	9	4		13		82
M\$	Overall Cost Line / Stations	734	129	2.948	84	3.973	213
							25.321
							1.488

TABLA/E 2. Características de la Línea Fresno-Sacramento. Trayectos Fresno-Merced y Merced-Sacramento (Proyecto FARWEST - Miles y M\$) / CHSR2- Summary iFARWEST Project- Miles and M\$).

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